3 4

5 6

7

8

10 Resident,

TRISHA C. RESSA, a Washington

Plaintiff,

Defendant.

V.

11

12

13|| MURRAY/REIFF, LLC d/b/a ZIMMER 14 BIOMET NORTHWEST, a Washington

15|| LLC,

16

17

18

19

24||

25

* 1

U.S. DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

May 27, 2020

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SEAN F. MCAVOY, CLERK EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

NO. 2:20-CV-00031-SAB

ORDER DENYING STIPULATED MOTION FOR PROTECTIVE ORDER

Before the Court is the parties' Stipulated Motion for Protective Order, ECF 20 No. 14. The motion was heard without oral arguments. The parties stipulate and request that the Court enter a protective order regarding the production of confidential, proprietary and private information during the course of discovery. ECF No. 14 at 1-2. For the reasons discussed herein, the Motion for Protective Order is **DENIED**.

The product of pretrial discovery is presumptively public, although Federal 26 Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c) allows a district court to override this presumption upon a showing of good cause. San Jose Mercury News, Inc. v. U.S. District Court—Northern Dist. (San Jose), 187 F.3d 1096, 1103 (9th Cir. 1999). Rule 26(c)

ORDER DENYING STIPULATED MOTION FOR PROTECTIVE ORDER

provides that a "court may, for good cause, issue an order to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or expense." Prior to the grant of a protective order, the moving party must certify it has "conferred or attempted to confer with other affected parties in an effort to resolve the dispute without court action." Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c) (emphasis added).

When, as here, the parties agree that certain information should remain confidential, it may be prudent for the parties to enter into a written agreement setting forth what information shall remain private. However, it is unnecessary for such an agreement to have this Court's imprimatur to be valid. A court-issued 10 protective order is less necessary since Rule 5(d) was amended to only require filing discovery material actually used in support of an action or motion. Because not all discovery material need be filed, most discovery material is not readily accessible to the public. Therefore, the primary concern regarding confidential 14 materials is how the parties themselves handle such material.

This Court will not hesitate to issue a protective order when it is necessary; 16 however, the moving party or parties must demonstrate good cause exists and must bear the "burden of showing specific prejudice or harm" that will result if no 18 protective order is granted. *Phillips v. G.M. Corp.*, 307 F.3d 1206, 1210-11 (9th Cir. 2002). In other words, the moving party must demonstrate why the parties cannot resolve the issue without court action—a standard that will generally not be met when the parties agree to the terms of a proposed protective order.

The motion at hand fails to demonstrate specific harm or prejudice that will result if no protective order is granted. Additionally, the parties appear to agree on what material is appropriate for discovery, how it should be handled, and the process for filing confidential documents with this Court if necessary. The parties fail to show specific prejudice or harm that will result if the protective order they seek is not entered. Accordingly, the Court denies the stipulated motion.

5

15

1711

2011

21

22

27||

28

The Court commends the parties and encourages them to continue cooperating with respect to the handling of potentially sensitive discovery material.

The parties may, upon a proper showing tied to specific discovery material, move the Court to seal certain filings or for a protective order.

Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED:

1. The parties' Stipulated Motion for Protective Order, ECF No. 14, is **DENIED**.

IT IS SO ORDERED. The District Court Clerk is hereby directed to enter this Order and to provide copies to counsel.

DATED this 27th day of May 2020.



Stanley A. Bastian United States District Judge